## REMARKS

Claims 1-3, 8, 15, 20, 21, 23 and 24 to more clearly define the invention.

Support for the amendments is found in the existing claims and in the Application description in connection with the Figure 2 Startsession command 222 (Application page 6 line 31 to page 7 line 31 and Figure 3 on page 17 lines 21-24) and other places.

*I. Rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103(a)*

Claims 1-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent 6,677,964 – Nason et al. in view of U.S. Patent 6,195,097 – Shrader et al. These claims, as amended, are considered to be patentable for reasons given in connection with claim 1 and for the following reasons.

Amended claim 1 recites a method "used by a first application for supporting concurrent operation of a plurality of network compatible applications, comprising the steps of: receiving user identification information; initiating authentication of said user identification information; and communicating a URL to a managing application for storage, said URL being for use in acquiring a web page providing a single logon menu to support user access to a plurality of different applications individually requiring user logon information in response to said authenticated user identification information". These features are not shown or suggested in Nason in combination with Shrader.

The system of amended claim 1 includes "communicating a URL to a managing application for storage, said URL being for use in acquiring a web page providing a single logon menu to support user access to a plurality of different applications individually requiring user logon information in response" to "authenticated user identification information". Neither Nason nor Shrader, individually or together, suggest such features. As recognized in the Rejection pages 2-3 section 3, Nason does not teach use of such features. However, contrary to the Rejection statement made on page 3, neither Shrader nor Nason, individually or in combination, suggest or contemplate such features. Specifically, neither Shrader nor Nason alone or together show or suggest use of "a web page providing a single logon menu to support user access to a plurality of **different** applications **individually**

**requiring** user **logon** information". The references in combination also fail to show or suggest "communicating a URL" for "use in acquiring" the "web page providing" the "logon menu" to a "**managing** application for **storage**".

The "logon page as illustrated in FIG. 2" of Shrader relied on in the Rejection (Rejection page 3 second sentence) "allows the administrator to log into the cell that includes the target Web server". Further, a "DCE cell" (a Distributed Computing Environment cell) may comprise a "complex environment involving hundreds of machines in many locations" (Shrader column 1 lines 19-20, column 2 lines 26-29). The Shrader "invention takes advantage of a **known** Web browser mechanism and **existing** DCE interfaces to facilitate and simplify management of DCE cells. In the preferred embodiment, administration may be performed from any secure Web browser acting as a client" (Shrader column 2 lines 13-17). Consequently, Shrader (with Nason) discloses a "a **known** Web browser mechanism" and "**existing** DCE interfaces" that "allows the administrator" using the Figure 2 logon menu to log into a "DCE cell" that may comprise a "complex environment involving hundreds of machines in many locations". This is nothing more than providing a web page logon menu to allow access to multiple different computing machines. Although the logon menu may be "considered to be a web page" (Shrader column 4 lines 34-35), there is no disclosure in the references, alone or together, that shows or suggests use of "a web page providing a single logon menu to support user access to a plurality of **different** applications **individually requiring** user **logon** information". The references in combination also fail to show or suggest "communicating a URL" for "use in acquiring" the "web page providing" the "logon menu" to a "**managing** application for **storage**" to support user access to a plurality of different applications individually requiring user logon information".

Shrader (with Nason) does NOT contemplate or contain any 35 USC 112 compliant enabling description concerning supporting logon to multiple executable applications at all. The Shrader system does not mention multiple applications. Rather it is concerned with a single Web server interface application ("the interface is also portable to many Web servers since it is preferably implemented as CGI scripts, not as special plug-ins or additions to the Web server application" – Shrader column 9 lines 33-37). Further Nason concerns "a method and system for controlling the display of information on a display surface and, in particular, to computer software that displays one or more user interfaces that can coexist with a native user interface provided by the computer system" (Nason column 1 lines 15-19). Although Nason discusses "a parallel (or complementary) GUI

(Graphical User Interface)" to provide "access to existing search engines and browsers (column 4 lines 12-19), Nason provides no discussion and is not concerned with providing a system facilitating logon to a "plurality of network compatible applications". Such a parallel GUI comprises a single application. However, even if it comprised multiple applications individually requiring logon, there is no suggestion in Nason (together with Shrader) of anything other than to use a conventional logon process involving a user entering required access information into logon pages of individual applications to gain access to the individual applications. In addition, the incorporation of the logon web page and the known Kerberos credential based authentication process of Shrader (column 4 lines 5-21) into the Nason system, as suggested by the Rejection (page 3), results in a system for providing a web page logon menu enabling logon to a single application supporting a parallel GUI that displays one or more user interfaces that coexist with a native user interface and uses a credential based authentication system. This combined system fails to suggest use of "a web page providing a single logon menu to support user access to a plurality of **different** applications **individually requiring** user **logon** information" or "communicating a URL" for "use in acquiring" the "web page providing" the "logon menu" to a "**managing** application for **storage**".

In the claimed system "upon successful authentication, parent 200 communicates startsession 222 data (as shown in Figure 5) to manager 250 to establish a new session". Startsession data includes "logoffurl 505" (logoffurl 550 identifies a logon page) (Application page 6 line 35 to page 7 line 5, page 7 lines 16-20). "This, in affect, means that parent application 200 sets the tone and control of the user experience. For example, the parent determines the logon/logoff web page to be used" for multiple applications to be operated concurrently. Also "Manager 250 identifies an authenticated user of child application 230 from previously stored identification data eliminating the need for a user to logon again to access child application 230" and constituting "a silent logon process" (Application page 8 lines 15-17). Therefore, the claimed arrangement advantageously supports "a silent logon process" comprising a single sign-on logon. Neither, Nason nor Shrader, alone or together, are concerned with facilitating logon to support concurrent operation of a plurality of network compatible applications. Further, neither Nason nor Shrader alone or together address the problems involved in providing such a logon system or provide any other reason or motivation for incorporating the claimed features. Consequently withdrawal of the Rejection of amended claim 1 under 35 USC 103(a) is respectfully requested.

Amended dependent claim 2 is considered to be patentable based on its dependence on claim 1. Claim 2 is also considered to be patentable because Nason with Shrader does not show or suggest use of "a web page providing a single logon menu to support user access to a plurality of different applications individually requiring different user logon information". As previously explained, neither, Nason nor Shrader, alone or together, are concerned with facilitating logon to support concurrent operation of a plurality of network compatible applications and neither reference discusses or contemplates use of "a web page providing a single logon menu to support user access to a plurality of different applications individually requiring **different** user logon information".

Amended dependent claim 3 is considered to be patentable based on its dependence on claim 1. Claim 3 is also considered to be patentable because Nason with Shrader does not show or suggest "communicating additional parameters to said **managing application** for storage, said additional parameters including one or more of, (a) an authentication service identifier, (b) a language identifier, (c) a frame identifier identifying a browser frame to be used, (d) a timeout value and (e) user identification information and receiving parameters from said managing application including one or more of, (i) a session identifier corresponding to a particular user logon initiation, (ii) a session key for use in encrypting or decrypting URL data and (iii) a parameter identifying success or failure of a request to establish a session". The combined system of Shrader with Nason fails to provide a 35 USC 112 compliant enabling description concerning storing parameters by, and receiving parameters from, a "managing application" supporting logon and "user access to a plurality of different applications individually requiring user logon information". Nason column 36 lines 29-57 relied on in the rejection page 3 merely discusses messages being communicated to a user and has nothing to do with a "managing application" for storing "a URL" for "use in acquiring" the "web page providing" the "logon menu". Similarly, column 40 lines 1-12 merely describes a cartridge storing parameters for use in CD play, for example, and has no relevance to a "managing application" for storing "a URL" for "use in acquiring" the "web page providing" the "logon menu".

Dependent claim 4 is considered to be patentable based on its dependence on claim 1. Claim 4 is also considered to be patentable because Nason with Shrader does not show the feature combination in which "said URL is for use in acquiring a web page providing a **common logon menu** to support user access to a plurality of different applications including said first application following **termination** of said first application". As previously explained, neither, Nason nor

Shrader (in column 4 lines 35-58 as relied on in the rejection), alone or together, are concerned with facilitating logon to support concurrent operation of a plurality of network compatible applications and neither reference discusses or contemplates use of "**common logon menu** to support user access to a plurality of different applications including said first application following **termination** of said first application".

Dependent claim 5 is considered to be patentable based on its dependence on claim 1. Claim 5 is also considered to be patentable because Nason with Shrader does not show or suggest a system in which "said communicating step communicates a timeout value to said managing application for determining an inactivity period for triggering automatic logoff of at least one of a plurality of concurrently open applications". Nason in column 36 lines 29-57 relied on in the rejection (page 4) merely discusses time out of display images and windows and does not suggest communicating a "timeout value" to "said managing application for determining an inactivity period for **triggering automatic logoff** of at least one of a plurality of **concurrently** open applications". Neither, Nason nor Shrader are concerned with such features.

Dependent claim 6 is considered to be patentable based on its dependence on claim 1. Claim 6 is also considered to be patentable because Nason with Shrader does not show or suggest a system involving "communicating an authentication service identifier to said managing application; and receiving a user identification code associated with said authentication service from said managing application". Contrary to the rejection statement on page 4, Shrader (with Nason) in column 4 lines 5-58 shows conventional Kerberos type credential based authentication and does not suggest "communicating an authentication service identifier to" a "**managing application**" for storing "a URL" for "use in acquiring" the "web page providing" the single "logon menu" enabling user access to a plurality of different applications individually requiring user logon information". Similarly, Shrader (with Nason) does not suggest "receiving a user identification code associated with said authentication service from said **managing application**".

Dependent claim 7 is considered to be patentable based on its dependence on claim 1. Claim 7 is also considered to be patentable because Nason with Shrader does not show or suggest the claimed feature combination in which "said step of communicating a URL to said managing application comprises encrypting said URL and communicating an encoded URL to said managing

application". Contrary to the rejection statement on page 5, Nason does not discuss encrypting anything in column 36 lines 9-28.

Amended independent claim 8 is considered to be patentable for reasons given in connection with claim 1. Claim 8 is also considered to be patentable because Nason with Shrader does not show or suggest a system "supporting concurrent operation of a plurality of network compatible applications, comprising: a browser application for receiving user identification information and for initiating communication of said user identification information to a second application in response to user selection of an icon displayed in a browser window; and a managing application for receiving a URL from said second application for storage, said URL being for use in acquiring a web page providing a single logon menu to support user access to a plurality of different applications individually requiring user logon information in response to said authenticated user identification information".

The combined system of Shrader with Nason fails to suggest use of "a web page providing a single logon menu to support user access to a plurality of **different** applications **individually requiring** user **logon** information" or a "managing application for receiving a URL from said second application for storage" and for "use in acquiring a web page providing" the "single logon menu". Further the combined references fail to suggest these features in combination with "a browser application for receiving user identification information and for initiating communication of said user identification information to a second application in response to user selection of an icon displayed in a browser window". Although Shrader shows use of a browser in column 4, neither, Nason nor Shrader, alone or together, are concerned with facilitating logon to support concurrent operation of a plurality of network compatible applications. Also Neither reference discusses or contemplates the feature combination involving "a browser application for initiating communication of said user identification information to a second application" which provides a "URL" to "a managing application" for use in acquiring "a web page providing a single logon menu to support user access to a plurality of **different** applications **individually requiring** user **logon** information"

Dependent claim 9 is considered to be patentable based on its dependence on claim 8 and for reasons given in connection with claims 1, 3 and 8.

Dependent claim 10 is considered to be patentable based on its dependence on claim 8 and for reasons given in connection with claims 1, 3 and 8.

Dependent claim 11 is considered to be patentable based on its dependence on claim 8 and for reasons given in connection with claims 1, 5 and 8.

Dependent claim 12 is considered to be patentable based on its dependence on claim 8 and for reasons given in connection with claims 1, 63 and 8.

Dependent claim 13 is considered to be patentable based on its dependence on claim 8 and for reasons given in connection with claim 1 and 8.

Dependent claim 14 is considered to be patentable based on its dependence on claim 8 and for reasons given in connection with claim 1 and 8.

Amended independent claim 15 recites a system "supporting concurrent operation of a plurality of Internet compatible applications including first and second applications, comprising: a web browser application including, a user interface display generator for generating a browser window containing icons enabling user initiation of operation of said first and second applications; and a menu generator for providing a logon menu common to said plurality of Internet compatible applications individually requiring user logon information by acquiring a web page providing said common logon menu from a logon web page URL address provided to said browser application by said second application, said logon web page URL address being conveyed from said first application to said second application in response to user initiation of said second application via said browser window". These features are not shown or suggested in Nason in combination with Shrader for the reasons given in connection with claims 1 and 8.

Amended dependent claims 16-19 are considered to be patentable based on their dependence on claim 15 and because of the additional feature combinations they comprise.

Amended independent claim 20 is considered to be patentable for the reasons given in connection with the preceding claims.

Amended independent claim 21 recites a system "used by a managing application for supporting concurrent operation of a plurality of network compatible applications, comprising: a processor for receiving and storing a URL from a first

application, said URL being for use in acquiring a web page providing a single logon menu to support user access to a plurality of different applications; and a communication processor for communicating said URL and a session identifier to a second application of said plurality of different applications individually requiring user logon information in response to a request by said second application to said managing application to establish a session of user operation". These features are not shown or suggested in Nason in combination with Shrader for the reasons given in connection with claims 1, 3 and 8 and for additional reasons.

Shrader (with Nason) does not suggest "a managing application" supporting "concurrent operation of a plurality of network compatible applications" by "receiving and storing a URL" for "use in acquiring a web page providing a single logon menu to support user access to a plurality of different applications" and "communicating said **URL and** a **session identifier** to a **second** application of said plurality of different applications **individually requiring** user logon information in response to a request by said second application to said managing application to establish a session of user operation". Nason with Shrader fails to suggest use of a "managing application" providing "a single logon menu to support user access to a plurality of different applications" at all. Further Nason with Shrader also fails to suggest such features in combination with a "managing application" "communicating" a "**session identifier** to a **second** application of said plurality of different applications" to "establish a session of user operation". Neither, Nason nor Shrader, alone or together, are concerned with facilitating logon to support concurrent operation of a plurality of network compatible applications. Further, neither Nason nor Shrader alone or together address the problems involved in providing such a logon system or provide any other reason or motivation for incorporating the claimed features.

Dependent claim 22 is considered to be patentable based on its dependence on claim 21 and for reasons given in connection with claims 1 and 21.
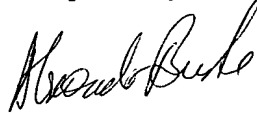
Independent method claims 23 and 24 mirror apparatus claims 21 and 15 respectively and are considered to be patentable for similar reasons. Consequently withdrawal of the Rejection of claim 1-24 under 35 USC 103(a) is respectfully requested.

## II. Information Disclosure Statement

An information disclosure statement is enclosed citing US Patent 5,774,551. It is submitted this reference does not disturb the patentability of the claims for the reasons given herein in connection with the Shrader and Nason references.

In view of the above amendments and remarks, Applicants submit that the Application is in condition for allowance, and favorable reconsideration is requested.

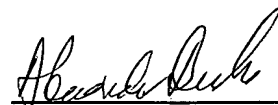Respectfully submitted,

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